

Kaptur	Moran	Sensenbrenner	Buyer	Hansen	Norwood	Kennelly	Oberstar	Skeen
Kennedy (MA)	Murtha	Serrano	Callahan	Hastert	Nussle	Kildee	Obey	Skelton
Kennedy (RI)	Nadler	Skaggs	Calvert	Hastings (WA)	Oxley	Klecza	Olver	Slaughter
Kennelly	Oberstar	Skeen	Camp	Hayes	Packard	Klink	Ortiz	Spratt
Kildee	Obey	Skelton	Campbell	Hayworth	Parker	LaFalce	Orton	Stark
Klecza	Olver	Slaughter	Canady	Hefley	Paxon	Lantos	Owens	Stenholm
Klink	Ortiz	Spratt	Castle	Heineman	Peterson (MN)	Levin	Pallone	Stekman
LaFalce	Orton	Stark	Chabot	Herger	Pombo	Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Studds
Lantos	Owens	Stenholm	Chambliss	Hillery	Porter	Lincoln	Payne (NJ)	Stupak
Levin	Pallone	Studds	Chenoweth	Hobson	Portman	Lipinski	Payne (VA)	Tanner
Lewis (GA)	Pastor	Stupak	Christensen	Hoekstra	Pryce	Lofgren	Pelosi	Taylor (MS)
Lincoln	Payne (NJ)	Tanner	Chrysler	Hoke	Quillen	Luther	Peterson (FL)	Tejeda
Lipinski	Payne (VA)	Taylor (MS)	Clinger	Horn	Quinn	Manton	Petri	Thompson
Lofgren	Pelosi	Tejeda	Coble	Hostettler	Ramstad	Markey	Pickett	Thornton
Lowey	Peterson (FL)	Thompson	Coburn	Houghton	Regula	Martinez	Pomeroy	Thurman
Luther	Peterson (MN)	Thornton	Collins (GA)	Hunter	Roberts	Mascara	Poshard	Torkildsen
Maloney	Petri	Thurman	Combest	Hutchinson	Rogers	Matsui	Rahall	Torres
Manton	Pickett	Torres	Condit	Hyde	Rohrabacher	McCarthy	Rangel	Towns
Markey	Pomeroy	Towns	Cooley	Inglis	Ros-Lehtinen	McDermott	Reed	Velazquez
Martinez	Poshard	Velazquez	Cox	Istook	Roukema	McHale	Richardson	Vento
Mascara	Rahall	Vento	Crane	Johnson (CT)	Royce	McNulty	Rivers	Visclosky
Matsui	Rangel	Visclosky	Crapo	Johnson, Sam	Salmon	Meehan	Roemer	Volkmer
McCarthy	Reed	Volkmer	Creameans	Jones	Sanford	Meek	Roybal-Allard	Ward
McDermott	Richardson	Ward	Cubin	Kaptur	Saxton	Menendez	Sabo	Waters
McHale	Rivers	Waters	Cunningham	Kasich	Scarborough	Miller (CA)	Sanders	Watt (NC)
McNulty	Roemer	Watt (NC)	Davis	Kelly	Schaefer	Minge	Sawyer	Waxman
Meehan	Roybal-Allard	Waxman	Deal	Kennedy (MA)	Schiff	Mink	Schroeder	Wise
Meek	Sabo	Williams	DeLay	Kim	Schumer	Moakley	Scott	Woolsey
Menendez	Sanders	Wise	Diaz-Balart	King	Seastrand	Mollohan	Sensenbrenner	Wynn
Miller (CA)	Sawyer	Woolsey	Dickey	Kingston	Shadegg	Moran	Serrano	Yates
Minge	Schiff	Wynn	Doolittle	Klug	Shaw	Nadler	Skaggs	Zimmer
Mink	Schroeder	Yates	Dornan	Knollenberg	Shays			
Moakley	Schumer		Dreier	Kolbe	Shuster			
Mollohan	Scott		Duncan	LaHood	Sisisky			

NOT VOTING—21

Bryant (TN)	Hastings (WA)	Riggs
Bryant (TX)	Jackson-Lee	Rose
Chapman	(TX)	Rush
Collins (IL)	McDade	Seastrand
Dicks	McKinney	Stokes
Engel	Myers	Weldon (PA)
Furse	Neal	
Harman	Oxley	

□ 1249

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Riggs for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

Messrs. OWENS, SCHIFF, and KENNEDY of Massachusetts, and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 31, due to pressing business, I was not able to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 244, noes 168, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 32]

AYES—244

Allard	Bartlett	Boehner
Archer	Barton	Bonilla
Armey	Bass	Bono
Bachus	Bateman	Brewster
Baesler	Bereuter	Brownback
Baker (CA)	Bilbray	Bryant (TN)
Baker (LA)	Bilirakis	Bunn
Ballenger	Bliley	Bunning
Barr	Blute	Burr
Barrett (NE)	Boehlert	Burton

Buyer	Hansen	Norwood
Callahan	Hastert	Nussle
Calvert	Hastings (WA)	Oxley
Camp	Hayes	Packard
Campbell	Hayworth	Parker
Canady	Hefley	Paxon
Castle	Heineman	Peterson (MN)
Chabot	Herger	Pombo
Chambliss	Hillery	Porter
Chenoweth	Hobson	Portman
Christensen	Hoekstra	Pryce
Chrysler	Hoke	Quillen
Clinger	Horn	Quinn
Coble	Hostettler	Ramstad
Coburn	Houghton	Regula
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Roberts
Combest	Hutchinson	Rogers
Condit	Hyde	Rohrabacher
Cooley	Inglis	Ros-Lehtinen
Cox	Istook	Roukema
Crane	Johnson (CT)	Royce
Crapo	Johnson, Sam	Salmon
Creameans	Jones	Sanford
Cubin	Kaptur	Saxton
Cunningham	Kasich	Scarborough
Davis	Kelly	Schaefer
Deal	Kennedy (MA)	Schiff
DeLay	Kim	Schumer
Diaz-Balart	King	Seastrand
Dickey	Kingston	Shadegg
Doolittle	Klug	Shaw
Dornan	Knollenberg	Shays
Dreier	Kolbe	Shuster
Duncan	LaHood	Sisisky
Dunn	Largent	Smith (MI)
Ehlers	Latham	Smith (NJ)
Ehrlich	LaTourette	Smith (TX)
Emerson	Laughlin	Smith (WA)
English	Lazio	Solomon
Ensign	Leach	Souder
Everett	Lewis (CA)	Spence
Ewing	Lewis (KY)	Stearns
Fawell	Lightfoot	Stump
Fields (TX)	Linder	Talent
Flanagan	Livingston	Tate
Foley	LoBiondo	Tauzin
Forbes	Longley	Taylor (NC)
Fowler	Lowey	Thomas
Fox	Lucas	Thornberry
Franks (CT)	Maloney	Tiahrt
Franks (NJ)	Manzullo	Torricelli
Frelinghuysen	Martini	Traficant
Frisa	McCollum	Upton
Frost	McCrery	Vucanovich
Funderburk	McDade	Waldholtz
Galleghy	McHugh	Walker
Ganske	McInnis	Walsh
Gekas	McIntosh	Wamp
Geren	McKeon	Watts (OK)
Gilchrest	Metcalfe	Weldon (FL)
Gillmor	Meyers	Weldon (PA)
Gilman	Mica	Weller
Goodlatte	Miller (FL)	White
Goodling	Molinari	Whitfield
Goss	Montgomery	Wicker
Graham	Moorhead	Williams
Greenwood	Morella	Wolf
Gunderson	Murtha	Young (AK)
Gutknecht	Myrick	Young (FL)
Hall (TX)	Nethercutt	Zeliff
Hamilton	Neumann	
Hancock	Ney	

NOES—168

Abercrombie	Conyers	Flake
Ackerman	Costello	Foglietta
Andrews	Coyne	Ford
Baldacci	Cramer	Frank (MA)
Barcia	Danner	Gejdenson
Barrett (WI)	de la Garza	Gibbons
Becerra	DeFazio	Gonzalez
Beilenson	DeLauro	Gordon
Bentsen	Dellums	Green
Berman	Deutsch	Gutierrez
Bevill	Dingell	Hall (OH)
Bishop	Dixon	Hastings (FL)
Bonior	Doggett	Hefner
Borski	Dooley	Hilliard
Boucher	Doyle	Hinchey
Browder	Durbin	Holden
Brown (CA)	Edwards	Hoyer
Brown (OH)	Engel	Jackson (IL)
Cardin	Eshoo	Jacobs
Clay	Evans	Jefferson
Clayton	Farr	Johnson (SD)
Clement	Fattah	Johnson, E.B.
Clyburn	Fazio	Johnston
Coleman	Fields (LA)	Kanjorski
Collins (MI)	Filner	Kennedy (RI)

NOT VOTING—19

Brown (FL)	Harman	Riggs
Bryant (TX)	Jackson-Lee	Rose
Chapman	(TX)	Roth
Collins (IL)	McKinney	Rush
Dicks	Myers	Stokes
Furse	Neal	Wilson
Gephardt	Radanovich	

□ 1306

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Riggs for, with Mrs. Collins of Illinois against.

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KINGSTON) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, February 28, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House,
The Capitol, Washington DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Sincerely,

GENE TAYLOR,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Agriculture:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, February 28, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, House
of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform
you that I am resigning from my committee
assignment on the House Agriculture Com-
mittee.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

CYNTHIA MCKINNEY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without
objection, the resignation is accepted.
There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO SUN- DRY STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speak-
er, I offer a privileged resolution (H.
Res. 367) and ask for its immediate con-
sideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-
lows:

H. RES. 367

Resolved, That the following named Mem-
bers be, and they are hereby, elected to the
following standing committees of the House
of Representatives:

To the Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, Tom Sawyer of Ohio, Gene
Taylor of Mississippi;

To the Committee on Science, Harold
Volkmer of Missouri, to rank directly below
Mr. Brown of California; Bart Gordon of Ten-
nessee, to rank directly below Mr. Hall of
Texas;

To the Committee on International Rela-
tions, Charlie Rose of North Carolina, Pat
Danner of Missouri;

To the Committee on Banking and Finan-
cial Services, Cynthia McKinney of Georgia.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on
the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENT TO OFFER ON TOMORROW A MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 956, COMMONSENSE PROD- UCT LIABILITY AND LEGAL RE- FORM ACT OF 1995

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, pursu-
ant to rule XXVIII, I hereby announce
my intention to offer a motion to in-
struct conferees on H.R. 956 tomorrow.

The form of the motion is as follows:

Mr. CONYERS moves that the managers on
the part of the House at the conference on
the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on
the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 956 be
instructed to insist upon the provisions con-
tained in section 107 of the House bill.

ORDER OF AMENDMENTS ON H.R. 2854, AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent that my amend-
ment, which is in order to be the fourth
amendment to the farm bill, H.R. 2854,
be in order instead after the Solomon-
Dooley amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gen-
tleman from Missouri?

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, reserv-
ing the right to object, the gentleman
from Missouri [Mr. VOLKMER] and I
have discussed this at length. I think
the gentleman has made a very reason-
able request.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reserva-
tion of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gen-
tleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursu-
ant to House Resolution 366 and rule
XXIII, the Chair declares the House in
the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union for the consider-
ation of the bill, H.R. 2854.

□ 1310

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself
into the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union for the con-
sideration of the bill (H.R. 2854) to
modify the operation of certain agri-
cultural programs, with Mr. YOUNG of
Florida in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the
rule, the bill is considered as having
been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from
Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS] and the gen-
tleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA]
each will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman
from Kansas [Mr. ROBERTS].

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, I yield
myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, at long last the House
of Representatives will now consider a
farm bill, and in this regard I would
like to make some commentary as to
the reasons why we on the Republican
side adopted the policy approach that
we have.

In that regard I think, unfortunately,
during most of the debate in this re-
gard to this year's farm bill, much of
the rhetoric has ignored several basic
facts. There are dramatic changes tak-
ing place that involve U.S. agriculture.
Farmers are competing for increased
demand in a growing global market-
place.

The Congress is serious, finally,
about a balanced budget. The political
climate will not permit any rubber-
stamped acceptance of status quo poli-
cies in agriculture or anywhere else.
Farmers and ranchers know, boy do
they know, the current farm program
is outdated and in need of reform.

So the question is, what kind of pol-
icy takes these givens into account and
makes sense? After conducting 19 hear-
ings, traveling over 60,000 miles, and
listening to over 10,000 farmers and
ranchers, agribusiness men and women,
and many others involved in agri-
culture, this is what farm country told
us: One, they are sick and tired of regu-
latory overkill and demand regulatory

reform; two, they strongly support a
balanced budget. They know a balanced
budget will save agriculture and farm-
ers and ranchers \$15 billion in lower
production costs. They also requested a
consistent and aggressive export pro-
gram, and they want more flexibility
and ability to respond to market sig-
nals and to make their own financial
decisions.

So taking all of these points into ac-
count, we have proposed an innovative
approach to farm program policy. It
has received the most debate of any
farm program proposal in modern his-
tory. It was originally called freedom
to farm, and is now before us as the Ag-
ricultural Market Transition Act.

Let me explain the policy rationale.
The original New Deal farm programs
over 60 years ago were based on prin-
ciples of supply management. If you
control supply, you raise prices. Over
the last 20 years, the principal jus-
tification for the programs has been
that farmers received Federal assist-
ance in return for setting aside a por-
tion of their wherewithal, that is, their
acreage.

□ 1315

That assistance was largely in the
form of something we called deficiency
payments to compensate farmers for
prices below a Government-set target
price for their production. Today, un-
fortunately, that system has collapsed
as an effective way to deliver assist-
ance to farmers.

Worldwide agricultural competition
takes our markets when we reduce pro-
duction. The more we set aside, the
more our competitors overseas simply
increase their production by more than
we set aside. They steal our market
share. In short, the supply manage-
ment rationale not only fails under
close scrutiny by the many critics of
ag policy, it has enabled our competi-
tors to increase their production and
we lose the market share.

As I have indicated, the Freedom to
Farm Act, Agriculture Market Transi-
tion Act, was born of an effort to cre-
ate a new farm policy from an entirely
new perspective. Acknowledging that
budget cuts were inevitable, that we
must meet our budget responsibilities,
freedom to farm set up new goals and
new criteria for farm policy.

No. 1, get the Government out of
farmers' fields. No longer do you put
the seed in the ground to protect your
acreage base to receive a Government
subsidy. Return to farmers the ability
to produce for the markets, not the
Government programs. And to provide
a predictable and guaranteed phasing
down of Federal financial assistance.

By removing Government controls on
land use, freedom to farm effectively
eliminates the No. 1 complaint of farm-
ers about the programs: bureaucratic
redtape, paperwork, all of the regula-
tions and the Government interference.
Endless waits at the county ASCS of-
fice or the SCS office will end. Hassles
over field sizes, whether the right crop